

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation in THE DAILY BEE.

MR. CONKLING says he don't want any presidential appointment. He is likely to be accommodated.

NEXT to cutting the pocket books of shippers the railroad managers enjoy cutting each others throats.

COMMISSIONER RAUM says that Ohio leads in producing presidents but that Illinois leads in the amount of whisky.

If either Vennor or Tice show their faces in Omaha, after yesterday's heat, their occupation as prophets of evil will be gone.

CHICAGO is demanding a law and order association. Chicago has plenty of law but according to all accounts very little order.

LEO HARTMANN, the nihilist, has mysteriously disappeared from New York. He didn't want to be the subject of any Crowe stories.

The president's doctors have received more free advertising during the past month than years of free practice among the editorial fraternity could copy.

AFTER nearly two years of negotiation and pow-wowing the removal of the Utes from Colorado is about to become an accomplished fact. The members of the Ute commission have left for the junction of the White and Green rivers to make immediate arrangements for the removal of the Uncompahgre tribe to their new reservation. The White river Utes, comprising Calorow's band, are already located on the Uintah reservation in northwestern Utah. The reservation upon which the Uncompahgre tribe is to be placed is two hundred miles distant from Los Pinos and one hundred and fifty miles east of Salt Lake. The locality is said to be better in every respect than the present agency. Each of the fourteen hundred Indians will be allotted one hundred and sixty acres of farming and one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land. They will be in a country with which they are well acquainted and which immediately adjoins the reservation of the White River Utes. The removal is expected to be completed by September 1.

This death of Wm. G. Fargo, president of the American express, and mayor of Buffalo, removes from active labor a man who was intimately connected with the system of rapid transportation, better known as the express business. Mr. Fargo was one of the founders of the present American express company, originally known as Livingston, Fargo & Co.'s express. In 1852, Mr. Fargo, associated with Henry Wells and D. N. Barney, founded Wells, Fargo & Co.'s California and European express—an enterprise which operates a banking and exchange business as well, and wields a capital of six and a half millions of dollars. It was mainly through the untiring zeal and signal ability of Mr. Fargo that the American express company achieved its world-wide reputation. At the outbreak of the rebellion a very large number of this company's employees enlisted in defense of the Union, and although Mr. Fargo was a life long democrat he gave the country an example of disinterested patriotism that deserved the highest commendation. Under his directions every employe of the American Express company who went forth to battle for the flag was placed on half pay while he was in the field, or in other words he drew half his regular salary, and this generous concession supplied many of the soldier's families with the necessities of life when they would otherwise have been in want.

Among the old employes of the American Express Mr. Fargo's death will be most sincerely deplored. During his active career serving a period of forty years he always made it a rule to encourage faithful and reliable employes by promotion and substantial recognition.

THE SOLDIERS REUNION.

The second annual reunion of Nebraska veterans under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic takes place at Lincoln during September, beginning on the 5th and continuing until the 10th. The first reunion, held at Central City last year although gotten up under many disadvantages was on the whole a success. It brought together hundreds of comrades who had fought together in the same regiments and many of them side by side in the same companies but who up to that time did not know that there was another man in Nebraska whom they knew during the war. Many old and pleasant acquaintances were once more renewed, old time recollections were freshened by social intercourse and for a few days the most pleasant features of a soldier's life were lived over again. Hundreds of sturdy farmers came to the reunion in their farm wagons, accompanied by their wives and children, who were thus enabled to see the sunny side of soldiering in camp. The camp fire stories were very entertaining and often very pathetic when men recited their terrible sufferings in rebel prison pens. One of the advantages of the reunion is the military spirit which it infused into the young men who had never seen active service. It is well that the memories of the last war should be cherished and that Young America should be inspired with the patriotic spirit of their fathers.

The coming reunion at Lincoln promises to be much larger than that at Central City. The majority of our farmers are in better financial condition than they were a year ago. Most of those who attended the last reunion will doubtless be there and thousands who were not able to attend last year will be present at Lincoln in September. Preparations on a very large scale are being made by the people of Lincoln and accommodations will be furnished for 60,000 people. Many of the prominent generals of the war, from Gen. Grant down to Ben. Butler, have been invited, and some of them will surely be present. Every effort will be put forth by the Grand Army to make the occasion interesting and memorable.

Nebraska probably contains, in proportion to her population, more ex-veterans of the Union army than other state, and every veteran who can should not fail to be present at the coming reunion. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, with characteristic enterprise, has had a special correspondent with Sitting Bull since his surrender, who has written a series of interesting letters from Bismarck and Ft. Yates. The Omaha Herald, with characteristic piracy and cheek, has been bodily stealing the letters of the Pioneer-Press two days after their issue and imposing them on their readers as special dispatches to the Herald.

JAY GOULD has purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis stock yards. Owing to their close proximity to the river, Jay will be able to practice his favorite occupation of stock watering.

An attempt to contract the fire limits in Chicago has been frustrated by the efforts of Alderman Alpetzer, a socialist leader. The Herald will please take notice.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The advancement of the French elections to an earlier date than usual is a prudent move on the part of the government, who deem it best to appeal at as early a date as possible to the country for their approval of the policy of foreign adventure upon which the Ministry has entered. Every day renders the position of the present Ministry more unstable—this week it has escaped a crisis by a very narrow majority—and the change of cabinets on the eve of a popular election would be unfortunate for the dominant party. The political groups which formed so compact a majority when the present deputies were elected have become more and more unmanageable, and the great leader whose overmastering influence was felt by every constituency in 1877 has not been the same man since the rejection of the Scrutin de Liste, the Cahore pageants and his defeat in the lower house. The Ministry has shown good judgment in shortening the interval between the adjournment and the elections, for its efficiency is already impaired and the instability of the majority upon which it has been depending for support has become apparent. The vitalizing energies which have made French republicanism what it is have been derived from the body of representatives elected directly by the people, and those energies need to be stimulated by the action of the popular will and the pressure of new blood and new ideas at the center of political power. That centre is the chamber of deputies. The senate has recently asserted its independence by rejecting the Scrutin de Liste and by amending the compulsory act, but the supremacy of the lower house cannot be seriously questioned. The senators have 46,000 constituents. National sovereignty expresses itself with an

uncertain sound in the senate, where the great centres of population are brought down to a level with villages containing a few hundred inhabitants. In the halls of the deputies, where the great battles of the republic have been fought, its true voice is heard. While it is difficult to forecast the result of the coming elections, there are as yet no signs that Gambetta's star is not still in the ascendant. His brilliant qualities as a republican leader, his eloquence in debate, and his unquestionable fidelity to advanced republican principles have given him a power among the French electors which it will be found difficult to break.

Europe is still unsettled and the various foreign offices find themselves busily engaged in keeping track of new diplomatic complications which are constantly arising. The "consent" of the powers, which what supposed to have been so satisfactorily settled by the Berlin treaty, has proved a rope of sand. The Greek difficulty still remains unsettled, Italy is violently agitated over what she believes to be French encroachments on her territory, while England and Turkey are both seriously alarmed over the movements of the French on African soil. The close alliance between Germany and Austria which has existed so long is becoming less cordial. As the time for the final dismemberment of Turkey draws near, the question must be answered: Is his Majesty Francis Joseph ready to relinquish Austria if Hungary is extended to the Bosphorus? Austria-Hungary is, of course, an irreconcilable enemy to Italy, and in a great measure also to Russia. The Russian Empire, on the other hand, stands just now alone and forsaken in Europe, even France having refused to join hands with her. Italy, also, is isolated from all other nations, unless Turkey be still considered a nation, and Greece shakes with suppressed fury at all Europe. Great Britain distrusts Germany, is a rival of Russia, and feels a sort of coolness towards France, which country again has no other friend in Europe at present than—strange mutability of history—the German empire.

The defeat of Abdurrahman Khan ends the last remaining fragment of the policy which Lord Beaconsfield's administration attempted to carry out in Afghanistan at a cost of \$75,000,000. The chief object of the war, begun by the last British ministry, was to establish at Cabul a dependent ameer. The first step in this direction, the appointment of Yakoub Khan, an elder brother of Ayoub, who has just reached power, failed, and Yakoub Khan is now an Indian pensioner. He was succeeded at Cabul by Abdurrahman Khan, who was expected to keep himself in power by the help of a heavy British subvention, even if he was not able to put down his kinsman, Ayoub Khan, in open rebellion at Herat; but the recipient of the British subsidy has been defeated in his first battle, and his rival, who has been for three years cultivating the closest relations with Russia, is now in complete control of Afghanistan. A son of Shere Ali, a grandson of Darb Mahomed, Ayoub is the ablest living representative of the Barakzaye house and his accession to power gives England a Russian sympathiser on the Indian border.

The great powers are still greatly excited over northern Africa. The French interest in Algiers has never been of any value to France, but ought to be of great value to Africa and there is no doubt that the predominance of French influence in Tunis will help on the opening of the dark continent. It is rather absurd on the part of Great Britain to serve notice that nobody can "improve" Tripoli, because Tripoli lies next to Egypt, and Egypt is in the hands of the Rothschilds, British and other. The British empire ought to have got through boistering up the claim of the porte over its distant dependencies. The sooner all the northern part of Africa from Morocco to the Nile passes under European development, the better for the world. At the other end of the continent, singularly enough, Caucasian blood and Christian institutions have got firmly rooted upon the soil, and there England can scarcely let them alone, but she protects the Asiatic barbarism of the northern provinces without hesitation. If England, as a government, would let Africa alone entirely, her policy would be more consistent and perhaps less obstructive of progress.

Mr. Jennings' cable letter to the New York World says that "the feeling in the Lords is that the bill must be passed substantially as it stands. Mr. Gladstone is firm in his determination to allow no important modifications, and the members of the upper house do not care to risk a collision in which their body would surely suffer. The Irish landlords declare that they have been sacrificed to radicalism, and say they will not sit with their English brethren when a similar measure, or one perhaps more drastic, is brought down to appease the popular cry against primogeniture and entail." A curious rumor in connection with this matter is that Mr. Gladstone is to be created Earl of Oxford at once, and

look after the interests of his bill in the upper house. But this is not to be credited. However, Mr. Gladstone has earned relief from the activities of the lower house, and in England this usually takes the form of a life peerage. The Irish agitation in America, resulting from the shipment of the infernal machines to England is variously commented upon by the English papers. A large number of the English journals agree that the United States will enforce the law against the shipping of explosives and trust to the friendly offices of our government in restraining future movements of a like nature. Others regard the dynamite scare as a simple advertisement of the skirmishing fund, intended to secure larger contributions from Irish Americans. Notwithstanding the adverse effect which the discovery was expected to have on the land bill in the house of lords, that body has wisely determined to interpose no obstacle to the wishes of the commons and has passed the bill to its third reading. Its final passage is only a question of a few days.

A semi-official letter received from Tripoli has been communicated to the French newspapers asserting that the attitude of the authorities there does not bear out the Porte's pacific assurances; that the landing of troops and war materials proceeds ostentatiously as if to excite the Mussulmans, and that Frenchmen, or those inhabitants who are under French protection, are subjected to serious annoyances by the authorities.

The Greek representative at Vienna has delivered a communication from the cabinet at Athens pointing out that dangers are likely to arise from the porte's contemplated delay in surrendering the remainder of the ceded territory to Greece.

There is a hitch in the Transvaal negotiations in consequence of the refusal of the royal commission to sit with the person appointed by the Boers as a member of the financial committee. The Boers have demanded an apology, and refuse to meet the commissioners.

The recent attack upon a surveying party on the Mexican Central Railroad has given rise to many speculations as to the degree of annoyance which the various railroad companies in that republic may expect to encounter. It is admitted that the Mexican government would protect the railroad builders if it were in its power to do so, but it is known that Mexico has a large lawless population which the government has never been able to reduce to subjection. The assailants of the Mexican Central party are reported to have been Apaches, and it is surmised that they are a part of Victoria's band. The danger, however, does not arise from Apaches, but from that large class of the Mexican population which lives by plunder and is not particular who suffers by their operations. The existence of this class has suggested the idea that each company engaged in railroad building in Mexico should send with its army of construction a strong military colony, composed of men who will settle upon the railroad company's lands as soon as tranquility is restored. The company can very well afford to give each of these semi-military settlers a one hundred and sixty acre homestead, with some little assistance in the way of farming implements and provisions thrown in. Somebody has got to subdue the Apaches and their Mexican allies, and probably no less expensive army could be organized.

The Bradlaugh case is again brought into prominence by his forcible ejection from the house of commons while attempting to take the seat to which he was elected. Mr. Bradlaugh has twice been returned to the parliament by the electors of Northampton. He was refused his seat the first time because he declined to take the prescribed oath. Subsequently he consented to take the oath, but declared that he attached no religious significance to it. He supported his right to his seat by the very true assertion that neither the Quakers nor the Jews were required to take the regular oath, and that his own convictions were as worthy of respect as theirs. Bradlaugh is an atheist, and the principle which is involved in his case turns upon the question of the right of parliament to reject a regularly elected representative of a constituency for religious reasons. Mr. Bradlaugh's content is to settle whether religious principles or the lack of religious principles can be a bar to parliamentary privileges. In his determined effort to secure the seat to which he was elected Mr. Bradlaugh is supported by many who do not sympathize with his view, but who feel that he is the representative of political rights, which cannot be ignored by the British parliament.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Every city in America has this year had its "hottest day in fifteen."

The Boston Post recommends red noses men to bathe the organ in buttermilk.

There are 100,000 commercial drummers in the United States—the largest brass band in Michigan university. Just that position until 1860, and soon after leaving there, became president of the North-western university at Chicago. He was appointed a bishop of the Methodist church in 1870, and has been a very active and zealous officer of the church.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Alligator-skin belts are adopted for walking-suits.

Los Angeles, Cal., has two horse thieves, girls, aged 14 and 17.

A barber shop at Jackson, Mich., has four girl apprentices.

Hats are edged with possumterrie lace of gold and skeleton silver.

The proportion of men to women who commit suicide is as four to one.

Dress buttons are pointed with miniature landscapes in the underglazed style.

Marred straw flaps are grnished with flammable poppies and long variegated plumes.

Gloves are laced up on the back or front with silk cords to match the trimmings of the outfit.

Stockings are fashioned from Brussels net in shell pink, delicately outlined with silver thread.

Short skirts will reign the coming season, and two-fluted flounces will be proper and pretty in effect.

A Brooklyn young man calls his sweetheart "Silence," because when he wants to kiss her "she gives consent."

This is the way The Omaha Gazette accounts for it: "Forepaugh's \$10,000 beauty has heard from her first customer."

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Push covers for small tables are made up of small scraps of several shades, each with its own fanciful design embroidered upon it.

Gilded gourds cut like a drinking cup, and the opening serving as a pouch, lined with satin drawn up like a bag, make a novel hanging wall basket.

Peacock feathers, honeysuckles, geraniums, carnation pinks, morning glories, chrysanthemums and Marguerites are good flower designs for crevel work.

A Marengo, Iowa, girl arose in her sleeping the other night, walked out of an open window and fell two feet to the ground without being awakened.

The most fashionable artificial flowers worn with dress costumes for the house are peonies in all their varying hues and bunches of white lilacs with white buds.

A Chicago dentist says that of people under thirty more ladies than young gentlemen apply for false teeth, and he finds the cause in fact that young ladies chew caramels.

There is no brighter moment in the life of a young lady of ton than when the happy discovery is made that she can at last balance a pair of eye-glasses on her nose without squinting.

A lady sent at one of the Atlantic City hotels foolishly concealed a bracelet in the sand for safe-keeping while bathing. When she came out she could not find the place where she had buried it.

The latest thing in parasols is a huge mass of black straw fastened together with yards of ribbon and decked with enormous bunches of roses. How they are opened is a problem difficult to solve.

Hand bags of seal and alligator skin are cut in the square coaching style, with silver clasp of steel or silver, and a monogram some two and a half inches deep directly in the center of one or both sides.

Fancy little cushions of openwork filled with wood tooth-picks nestle at the base of the car and are ornamental and convenient. Tiny baskets of flowers are also useful, shot with the little wooden splinters.

A Wisconsin wife's suit for divorce depends upon evidence which she procured by putting fresh paint on the soles of her husband's boots, thereby marking his footsteps when he would have been absent at home.

The French heel has had its day in the East and is no longer the style. Its mission was to make the gentle sex strike a gait between the top of a rabbit and the waddle of a goose, and it succeeded in the undertaking.

"See how a deserted wife can die!" shrieked a Brooklyn woman to her landlady as she jumped from a fourth-story window. Her clothing caught on a hook, and she fell the next fifteen minutes she hung forty feet from the ground, with a crowd of 2,000 people admiring the size of her feet.

Bonnets and hats are effectively trimmed with scarfs of Brussels net heavy with chenille dots. The goods are tied round the crown and fastened with a milliner's ornament, usually a white whip; a couple of dark damask roses placed under the rim greatly enhance the appearance.

Scarfs of colored, white, or black silk, batiste trimmed, with a trio of lace ruffles, are both pretty and useful. Two and a half yards long and a fourth wide is the half yard long, and frequently the ends are gathered in, tightly, and form a base for an immense bow of brilliant ribbon.

The matron in charge of female immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, says that if all the ships which are to arrive at that port during the next six months should bring nobody save qualified household servants, she could find situations for every one of them without difficulty.

The thermometer was still above 90 when he came in, and, taking her hand, tenderly said: "I love you even more dearly than I told you I did last night. You were silent then; have you anything to say to me now?" "Oh, yes," she responded, with girlish impulsiveness, "let's go sit by the refrigerator."

RELIGIOUS.

The good people of Jackson, Mich., are casting about to provide for 260 Methodist preachers during the conference to be held there in September.

The Baptists of Sweden have held their triennial convention in Stockholm. Representatives of 300 churches and 20,000 communicants were present.

The Friends of England have taken a new departure by holding a sort of religious meeting in New York. The frame was a very large attendance and very great interest.

The first Bishop of Davenport, the Rev. Dr. McMillen, is said to have been gray eyes that are full of unmanufactured kindness. Although stout in figure, he stands straight and walks sturdily, having no loose flesh.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a monster protest against the further toleration of ritualism in the English Church. It bore the signature of 21,000 laymen, including many of every rank, from the noble to the peasant.

The Old Catholics in Europe have grown from the 14 who protested, at Nuremberg, in 1870, under the leadership of Dr. Dollinger, against the latest papal innovation on the Catholic faith, to a church consisting of two bishops, 120 priests and upward of 100,000 enrolled lay members, with adherents more or less closely attached amounting to three hundred thousand.

The chime of bells for Trinity church, Davenport, is to be composed of ten bells weighing 11,000 pounds; the largest, or tower bell, to weigh 3,000 to cost \$5,500. The inscription will be: "The chime of bells is placed in the tower of Trinity church, Davenport, Iowa, by direction of Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook in her last will, in memory of herself and her husband, Ebenezer Cook. Twenty or thirty stars are to be adapted for the bells. Among them are Old Hundred, Coronation, Nearer My God to Thee, Hall Columbia, Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle.

Bishop E. O. Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Portland, Oregon, last Monday. He was born in Boston, November 1st, 1820, and was, therefore, in his 61st year. He was graduated from Middlebury university, in Connecticut, in

1840, and soon after entered the ministry of the Methodist church. In 1845 he was appointed teacher of natural science in the American seminary, New York, and became its principal in 1846. In 1858 he was elected professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Michigan. In 1856 he resigned his professorship and removed to Massachusetts, where he was a member of the state board of education from 1858 to 1863, and of the state senate in 1863-4. In the latter year he was elected president of Michigan university, held that position until 1869, and soon after leaving there, became president of the North-western university at Chicago. He was appointed a bishop of the Methodist church in 1870, and has been a very active and zealous officer of the church.

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CHEAP LAND FOR SALE.

1,000,000 Acres —OF THE— FINEST LAND —IN— EASTERN NEBRASKA.

SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON RESIDENTS, WHO ARE TIERED UP TAXES AND ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$5, \$8, AND \$10 PER ACRE ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE IMPROVED FARMS —IN— Douglas, Sarpy and Washington COUNTIES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE LIST OF Omaha City Real Estate

Including Elegant Residences, Business and Residence Lots, Cheap Houses and Lots, and a large number of Lots in most of the Additions of Omaha.

Also, Small Tracts of 5, 10 and 20 acres in and near the city. We have good opportunities for making Loans, and in all cases personally examine titles, and in every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

Now we offer a small list of SPECIAL BARGAINS.

BOGGS & HILL, Real Estate Brokers, 1408 North Side of Farnham Street, Opp. Grand Central Hotel, OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE A beautiful residence lot California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1000.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 6th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 10th and Capital Avenue.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$5000.

FOR SALE Large house on corner of 11th and 12th streets, with barn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low

FOR SALE Two new houses on full lot in Kearney, \$1000 each. This property will be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE A good automobile. Enquire of Mr. Stephenson.

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shinn's Addition, request to at once submit best cash offer.

FOR SALE A good an desirable residence property, \$4000.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market Over will sell for \$6,000.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 3d ad 4th ad \$10,000.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build fine house, \$2,500.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kearney & 21st streets, from Park to 10th street, St. Mary's avenue, \$450 to \$800. These lots are new business, surrounded by fine improved lots, and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine red brick house, on Park and 10th streets, 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine law trees. Price extremely low. \$1000 to \$700.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots Lake's addition.

FOR SALE Cheap corner lot, corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$5000.

FOR SALE 98 lots on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the extension of Dodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. We have concluded to give men of small means one more chance to secure a home and will build houses on these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments.

FOR SALE 100 acres, 9 miles from city, valley with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract 40 miles from city, 240 acres in city, 40 acres in town, living on it, fine improvements. The land is all first-class rich prairie. Price \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 720 acres in one body, 7 miles from city, west of Fremont, all level land, producing heavy growth of grass, in fine soil, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad on side track, in good sections, and in sections can be found.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 150 acres, 3 miles from city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means.

FOR SALE 5,000 acres of land near Elkhorn, 5 miles from station, 3,500 near Elkhorn, \$5 to \$10, 1,500 acres in north part of county, \$5 to \$10; 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, \$5 to \$10; 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$5 to \$10.

The above lands lie near and within every farm in the county, and can most be sold on small cash payments, with the balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years' time.

FOR SALE Several fine residences offered and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "because business." BOGGS & HILL.

IMPROVED FARMS

We have for improved farms around Omaha, as well as many in Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties. Also farms in Iowa. For description and prices call on us